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spot. Concerning the commercial future, he says that while the islands are fertile, "yet he must confess that he is not optimistic in his belief that the Philippines will immediately pay largely in a commercial way." The economic factors present many unsolved problems, and the people have many intellectual and other shortcomings.

The book is well illustrated, and is a beautiful specimen of the book-makers' art. It attempts to cover the whole field, history, geography, commerce, government, religion and the characteristics of the people. The last is probably the most important part of the book, because in Filipino psychology lies the problem, and this is the hardest part of the book to write, and it is a part upon which the author's experience should enable him to make a real contribution.

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Blackmar, Frank W. *The Elements of Sociology.* Pp. xii, 454. Price, \$1.25. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1905.

The author has designed this book as a text for students beginning the subject of sociology. As it is not intended for graduate students it naturally and wisely omits the difficult terminology which characterizes so many current works on the subject. Professor Blackmar has elaborated an outline which is in some of its features quite distinct from any former method of presentation.

The arrangement of parts in the book is of sufficient importance to warrant the reviewer in indicating the line of development. The work consists of the following principal sub-divisions or "books":

- I. Nature and Import of Sociology.
- II. Social Evolution.
- III. Socialization and Social Control.
- IV. Social Ideals.
- V. Social Pathology.
- VI. Methods of Social Investigation.
- VII. History of Sociology.

In brief, the author's plan comprehends a discussion of genetic, pure, and applied sociology in consecutive order, followed by a short survey of the development of sociological thought.

The extensive treatment of social evolution enables the student to familiarize himself with the manner of the development of social forces and institutions, but it is questionable whether he should spend so much time upon this subject if his work in sociology is confined to a single course. The chapter on ethics is very suggestive, but the treatment of religion is less satisfactory, while the discussion of the state is, at least, sufficiently extensive. The author has wisely confined his survey of social origins to a brief outline, but, on the other hand, has not fully brought out the importance of, and the contributions to progress of, the various forms of developing institutions.

Books III and IV, dealing with the material of pure sociology, are to a large extent collaborations from the works of the best thinkers on the subject, to whom due credit is given. Considerable material is condensed into this portion of the book, but it is to be regretted that parts of it have not received greater amplification.

Applied sociology, including social pathology, charities, poverty and crime next find an appropriate and well-deserved place. Principles are discussed and positive rules and suggestions for social betterment given. The subsequent chapters on the Methods of Social Investigation are also very helpful and the final book covers the principal points in the development of social philosophy.

In some minor particulars the author has been less pains-taking. The statement that "Sociology treats of the forces which tend to organize and perpetuate society," neglects to include the disintegrating forces which are no less subject to treatment by the science. The expressions, "survival of the best" and "a completed society," are both liable to misinterpretation. The subject of population, certainly an important one in sociology, has received but scant attention, yet in a work formulated according to the plans developed by the author, a more extended discussion could be well afforded.

On the whole, the author has furnished us with a very serviceable text. It is a logical development of the principles of the science and the different branches have been brought into proper correlation. Many apt illustrations further commend the book. Its style is sufficiently simple for easy comprehension and the student will find it a working manual of great value.

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Carrera y Justiz, F. Introduccion a la Historia de las Instituciones Locales de Cuba. Two volumes. Vol. I, pp. xxxi, 301; Vol. II, pp. v, 510. Havana, 1905.

Since our acquisition of the Philippines and of Porto Rico the development of Spanish-American institutions has acquired an entirely new interest and importance. In all the larger institutions of learning some attention is now being paid to the political organization of the Spanish-American Republics. Unfortunately there is as yet no treatise in the English language which presents a clear picture of the actual working of Spanish-American institutions. In fact, it is difficult to find any satisfactory Spanish treatises on the subject. It is, therefore, a matter of sincere congratulation that we now have from so high an authority as Dr. Carrera y Justiz an exhaustive presentation of the development of local institutions in Cuba from the period of the earliest settlement until the close of Spanish dominion in 1899.

From Dr. Carrera y Justiz's work it is evident that the Spanish government failed to appreciate the true character of the insurrectionary movement in Cuba. In the attempt to pacify the island, concessions were made to the demand for larger local liberties, but these concessions seemed to have had but little effect on the temper of the people. These two volumes simply confirm the impression that the difficulties were economic rather than political.